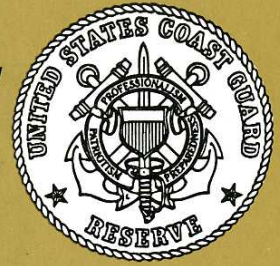


The Coast Guard **RESERVIST**

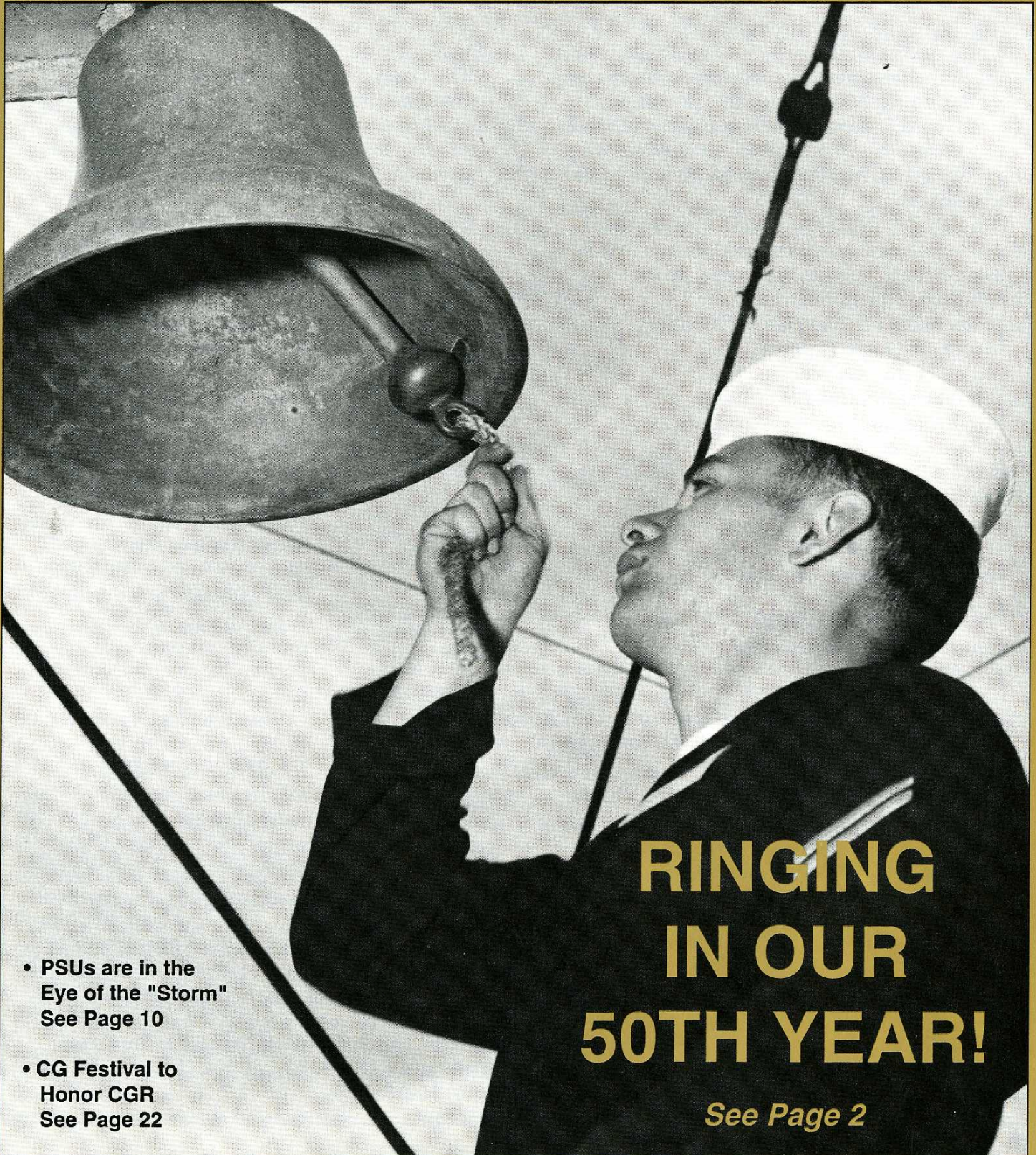


February / March 1991

Serving the Reserve Community

Volume XXXVIII, No. 2

Our 50th Year



- PSUs are in the
Eye of the "Storm"
See Page 10

- CG Festival to
Honor CGR
See Page 22

**RINGING
IN OUR
50TH YEAR!**

See Page 2



A View from the Bridge

By RADM John N. Faigle



Chief, Office of Readiness & Reserve

While gold is the color associated with a 50-year anniversary — it is also symbolic of achievement and excellence. From the very beginning, 50 years ago this month, the Coast Guard Reserve has distinguished itself on many occasions in times of war and peace. We have always carried out our mission with pride and dedication.

On Feb. 19, 1941, the 77th Congress passed the Coast Guard Auxiliary and Reserve Act. It was an Act of Congress to provide for the establishment, administration, and maintenance of a Coast Guard Auxiliary and a Coast Guard Reserve.

Title I of this Act repealed the Coast Guard Reserve Act of 1939 which had established the Auxiliary — originally called the Reserve. Title II called for the establishment of a new Coast Guard Reserve. Title II, Section 201 states the Coast Guard Reserve's purpose:

There is hereby created and established a United States Coast Guard Reserve (hereinafter referred to as the "Reserve"), the purpose of which is to provide a trained force of officers and men which, added to regular personnel of the Coast Guard, will be adequate to enable that service to perform such extraordinary duties as may be necessitated by emergency conditions."

The Coast Guard Reserve has fought proudly in all wartime operations since the beginning of World War II. Their service and heroics in World War II were noted from Iwo Jima to Guam, from Normandy to North Africa. Coast Guard Reservists made their presence felt in the Korean War, with over 675 volunteering to serve on active duty in the very first year of the conflict.

have served in the United States supervising loadout operations and providing other support.

The Coast Guard Reserve has always epitomized the term, *Semper Paratus* — Always Ready! In addition to its statutory roles in law enforcement and search and rescue, reservists have readily handled demanding and diverse situations ranging from the combatting of flooding on the inland rivers, to ensuring the safe passage of immigrants during the Cuban refugee crisis.

More recently, the Coast Guard Reserve has risen to the challenges presented by oil spills, particularly at Valdez, Huntington Beach, Narragansett Bay, and in the Gulf of Mexico. We were also "at the ready" to offer disaster relief in the wakes of Hurricane Hugo, the San Francisco earthquake, and Ohio River flooding. The Coast Guard Reserve offered assistance following the *Mega Borg* explosion and during the *Jupiter* blaze. And, most recently, our reservists are performing magnificently in Desert Storm.

We have much to be proud of during our 50th year — and let me be the first to say

happy birthday and congratulations to the Coast Guard Reserve and all of its members.



Congress passed the Coast Guard Auxiliary and Reserve Act Feb. 19, 1941, establishing the CG Reserve.

On the cover

A Coast Guard Reservist onboard the CGC UNIMAK rings the ship's bell while on a six-month Reserve training cruise to Nassau, Bahamas, during May of 1957. At that time, the UNIMAK was used as a training vessel and went on training cruises from Cape May, N.J., to the ports of Miami and Nassau. For "Ringling In Our 50th: Highlights From Our History," see Page 4. This official U.S.C.G. photo was taken May 2, 1957.



Your Turn...

Fit for Duty — Fit for Life

Regarding the August 1990 article on the "Fit for Duty — Fit for Life" Sports Award program, the Presidential Sports Award program, developed by the President's Council on Physical Fitness & Sports, offers participants the opportunity to earn an award in any of 49 sports and fitness activities. The Office of Readiness and Reserve has selected 12 of these activities, carrying forward the same participation requirements, for the "Fit for Duty — Fit for Life" awards.

My question is why were some activities selected and not others? Why sailing, for example, which would appear to offer very little aerobic benefit, and not tennis, a very popular sport offering conditioning in aerobics, muscle tone and flexibility? Why gymnastics, a sport rarely participated in by anyone over the age of 20, and not basketball or racquetball? What about aerobic dance, one of the most popular forms of exercise among women?

The point is, to encourage people to adopt a regular exercise program, why not offer as many options as possible, especially when all the requirements have already been established by a Presidential council?

— SKCS Linda Reid
Reserve Group Headquarters

Fit for Duty response

The Reservist asked LCDR Gary Domnisse, Fit for Duty — Fit for Life Project Officer of G-RSM to respond to SKCS Reid's letter:

SKCS Reid's point is well taken. Several additional sporting activities have been added from the Presidential Sports Award Program that promote aerobic activity and were not included originally in The Fit for Duty — Fit for Life Sports Award Program. They are: aerobic dance, cross country skiing (nordic), fencing and tennis.



Editor's Turn... Ringing In Our 50th!

When our Coast Guard Reserve was established, Feb. 19, 1941, the stage had been set for World War II. Coast Guard Reservists fought valiantly in that war, and since then, have participated in the conflicts in Korea and Vietnam. Now, exactly 50 years after Congress signed The Coast Guard Auxiliary and Reserve Act of 1941, we have Coast Guard Reservists stationed in the Middle East in support of Operation Desert Storm. History has a way of repeating itself — and we're confident CG Reservists will continue to carry out their duties and responsibilities with distinction no matter what the conditions! Turn to Page 4 for a brief overview of our CG Reserve history, from its infancy in 1941 down through the present. We also received the first of our stories and photos back from the Persian Gulf. See "Eye of the 'Storm'" on Page 10. Next, the first in a series of articles on retirement by former *Reservist* editor LT Kim Pickens begins on Page 21. Also, all CG Reservists have a golden opportunity awaiting them in Grand Haven as the CG Festival has invited them to a special Reserve reunion in August. See Page 22. We were forced to cut Fit for Duty — Fit for Life, but it will return in April. Finally, *The Reservist* wishes to say Happy 50th Birthday to the CG Reserve. — Ed Kruska

The Coast Guard **RESERVIST**

is published by the Commandant of the United States Coast Guard.

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HAVE A QUESTION?



Call the
USCG Hotline

1-800-283-USCG

The selection of what sports to include in our sports award program was primarily centered around sports that increased aerobic activity or helped reduce stress and that the entire family may desire to participate in.

The Presidential Sports Award Program has 49 activities that are excellent, but not all of them met our guidelines. We encourage the

member and family to participate in any of the 49 activities. But only a select number of the Presidential Sports Awards qualify for the Fit for Duty — Fit for Life Sports Award Program.

The Fit for Duty — Fit for Life wellness publication is due out soon. It outlines requirements for all of the qualifying sports, including the new ones mentioned above.

Ring^{ing} In Our 50th Year!

Some highlights from our history, 1941-1991

By LTJG John L. Parkhurst, USCGR

Editor's note: As the Coast Guard Reserve celebrates its Golden Anniversary year, The Reservist will take a year-long look at some of the significant events, programs and personnel that comprise the history of the Coast Guard Reserve. The following article, written in 1985 by former Reservist editor LTJG John L. Parkhurst, gives a sweeping overview of our history. His original article has been modified slightly to bring the history up to date. Future articles will deal with more specific "highlights from our history."

In its inception a half-century ago, the Coast Guard Reserve bore little resemblance to the organization that today augments its active duty counterpart in nearly all mission areas. To understand the origins of today's Coast Guard Reserve, it is necessary to trace the history of the Coast Guard Auxiliary, since both organizations were one and the same between the years of 1939 and 1941.

The original Coast Guard Reserve Act was signed into law June 23, 1939, thus creating the Coast Guard Reserve. It was then a non-military service comprised of volunteer boat owners and yachtsmen tasked with promoting seamanship and boating safety — in essence, they were tasked with performing the missions of today's Auxiliary.

With passage of the Auxiliary and Reserve Act of 1941, both organizations were given separate identities and have operated under basically the same guidelines since then. This Act, signed on Feb. 19, is today recognized as the event that marks the anniversary of the Coast Guard Reserve. It designated the Reserve as a military branch of the active service, while the civilian volunteers, formerly referred to as the Coast Guard Reserve, became the Auxiliary. The Auxiliary recognizes the date of the original Reserve Act signed on June 23, 1939 as their anniversary.

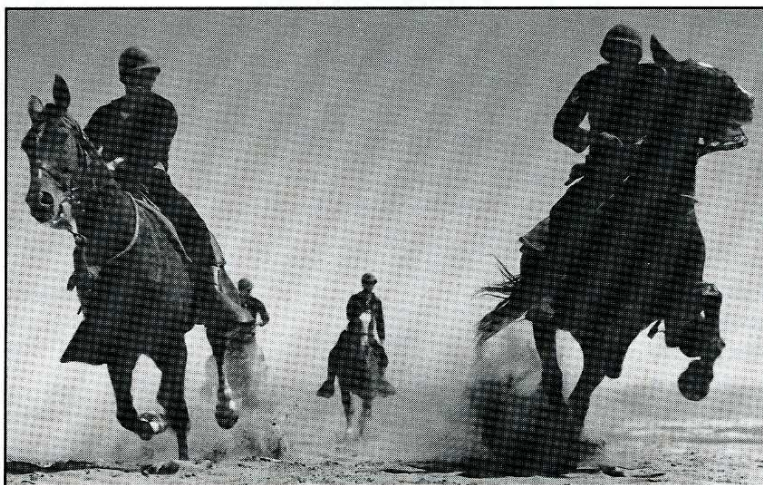
The Auxiliary and Reserve Act of 1941 was timely as European hostilities had escalated and the ominous cloud of wartime activities drew nearer to the U.S. Atlantic coast. When President Roosevelt declared an Unlimited National Emergency May 27, 1941, the CG Reserve was already established, and the Coast Guard was ready for the imminent influx of needed wartime personnel.

The Coast Guard began operations under the Department of the Navy on Nov. 1, 1941. For the duration of the war, all personnel enlistments and commissions in the Reserve were for the period of the duration of the war plus six months.

The regular Coast Guard consisted of Academy graduates and personnel who had enlisted prior to the outbreak of hostilities. The full-time, active duty "regular reservists" served side by side with their regular Coast Guard shipmates in all phases of wartime operations, from manning Coast Guard and Navy ships, to acting as

coxswains on invasion landing craft. Their service and heroics were present from Iwo Jima and Guam, to Normandy and North Africa.

By the end of the war, there were 6,800 Reserve Officers, 300 Reserve Warrant Officers, and over 135,200 Reserve enlisted. These totals outnumbered the regular Coast Guard by over five to one.



Official U.S. Coast Guard photo

CG Temporary Reservists break into a gallop as they patrol an isolated section of the nation's Pacific shoreline during July of 1943. TRs played an important part in national security and the coastal communications system, observing all vessel and aircraft activity.

Reserve Act amended

To release the great numbers of regulars and regular reservists needed for sea and combat duty, the Auxiliary and

Reserve Act was amended in June of 1942. This amendment activated the "Temporary Reserve," by authorizing the enrollment of volunteers for full-time, or intermittent / part-time duty in the Coast Guard Reserve. The Temporary Reserve was designated as USCGR(T), and though TRs were furnished uniforms, their service was strictly voluntary, and most were unpaid.

Following President Roosevelt's invocation of the Espionage Act of 1917, and the passage of the Dangerous Cargo Act, the Coast Guard was tasked with the protection of all U.S. ports and harbors. The majority of Temporary Reservists were involved in this mission area — port security — throughout the duration of the war. It was a mission so critical that it claimed one fifth of the Coast Guard's total wartime personnel force.

Ringin' In Our 50th Year!



Official U.S. Coast Guard photo

LCDR Dorothy Stratton, appointed to organize the Women's Reserve of the Coast Guard (SPARS), talks with then VADM Russell R. Waesche, Commandant during World War II. VADM Waesche was later promoted to the rank of Admiral. In 1961, the Waesche Award was established.

Harbor patrols carefully checked and identified all waterborne traffic, removed hazards to navigation, kept restricted areas clear, assisted craft in difficulty, and transported officials such as Coast Guard officers, pilots and inspectors. Harbor protection, however, extended far beyond the surface patrols. In fact, the vast majority of port security personnel served on the wharves and piers and at shipyards and other waterfront installations.

To expand its control and authority, as well as enhance security, the Coast Guard also enrolled members of key civilian occupations in the Temporary Reserve. They were also furnished with uniforms, but did not receive military pay. They continued in their normal occupational role and received their regular civilian compensation. Many of them were harbor pilots, merchant marine inspectors, and civil service employees filling important positions at Headquarters. The largest group of TRs were the "Coast Guard Police," who guarded waterfront plants, installations, and shipyards.

Although not fully accepted by the regulars at first, over time the TRs proved their worth, and were eventually respected and trusted. The vast pool of knowledge they possessed, due to the diversity of their civilian occupations, allowed them to find solutions and solve a wide variety of problems. They were not draftees — they were serving because they wanted to do their part, and their conscientious and tenacious attitude reflected their volunteer spirit. ADM Russell R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard during the war, likened

them to the "Minute Men," the well known citizen soldiers of the American Revolution.

VPSF, beach patrols and SPARS

Originating July 29, 1942, in Philadelphia, Pa., the first Volunteer Port Security Force (VPSF) was formed. Built around Coast Guard Captain of the Port offices, these volunteers shouldered the brunt of the responsibility for U.S. ports and harbors, keeping a lookout for sabotage or any subversive activity. Serving a minimum of six hours every six days, their operational areas were many: enforcement of anchorage regulations, control of vessel movement, supervision of explosives loading/unloading, firefighting, identification, communications, boardings, and guard details. During the war, VPSF units were established in 22 U.S. ports.

As a shore-based version of the coastal picketts, beach patrols conducted by Temporary Reservists were also important to national security. These volunteers patrolled the coastline, often with horses and dogs, observing all vessel and aircraft activity within sight. They stood watches in lifeboat and signal stations, as well as in lookout towers, and were a valuable part of the coastal communications system.

The Auxiliary and Reserve Act of 1941 was once again amended when Congress established the Women's Reserve of the Coast Guard (Public Law 773), Nov. 23, 1942. It was created to further facilitate the release of men to afloat or other duties. Dorothy C. Stratton, former Dean of Women at Purdue University and a Captain of the Navy's WAVES (Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service), was appointed to organize this new women's program.

CAPT Stratton came up with the name SPARS, an acronym of the service's slogan and English translation: "Semper Paratus — Always Ready." The Navy WAVES' attire was chosen as the SPARS' uniform with the Coast Guard shield replacing the Navy insignia. SPARS enlisted for the duration of World War II plus six months and by war's end, more than 10,000 had served on active duty.

The late 1940s and 1950s

Upon the massive demobilization at the end of World War II, all the regular and Temporary Reservists were returned to their civilian status. Though some reservists continued to hold informal meetings, no organized Coast Guard Reserve program existed, nor were there congressional appropriations for maintaining or training a

Continued on next page

Ringing In Our 50th Year!

Coast Guard Reserve force. Though the other services were receiving money to maintain Reserve components, the Coast Guard Reserve was an uncertain entity for five years.

However, many who had served in the Temporary Reserve were enthusiastic about continuing their association with the Coast Guard. They cited idle ships, closed stations, and the long hours and lack of leave of the regulars, all due to a lack of manpower, as evidence that an organized CG Reserve was necessary.

Even without "official" organization, many officers were maintained on an "inactive status" as their names were on file at Headquarters and they could be reached if necessary. Headquarters sought to provide both training for those officers still on the rolls and create an enlisted force. Together, they would serve as the nucleus in fulfilling the Coast Guard's role in the event of another national emergency.

In July 1947, the authority to maintain the Women's Reserve (SPARS) was terminated, due to a repeal of wartime legislation. Although the funds requested by the Coast Guard to set up a Reserve were less than one percent of those requested by the other four services combined, they were continually turned down.

In 1948, however, two motions set the stage for the advent of an official Coast Guard Reserve. The first was Public Law 810, approved July 29, 1948, which provided that if a reservist's active and inactive duty in the Reserve totalled 20 years, and he spent a given amount of each year in training, then at age 60 he would be eligible to receive retirement pay. A few months later, on Oct. 15, 1948, President Truman issued Executive Order 10007, which ordered all five services to take strides to stimulate, enlarge, and train their respective Reserve



Official U.S. Coast Guard photo

A World War II advertisement for the SPARS tells recruits to "apply at the nearest office of Naval Officer Procurement."

Enlisted SPAR recruits trained at the CG Training Station in Palm Beach, Fla. and during the 1950s and 1960s at Bainbridge, Md.

This 1956 photo shows Coast Guard Reservists being inspected by LT George E. Lindsay at Cape May, N.J. These reservists were Company Roger-3, a portion of the Coast Guard's six-month training program. There were two Reserve enlistment programs. The "6 x 8" program called for an eight-year commitment with the first six months on active duty. The "2 x 6" recruited personnel for a six-year commitment, with the first two years served on active duty.

Ring In Our 50th Year!

components. In March of 1949, the Navy assigned the Coast Guard certain responsibilities for mobilization and national emergencies.

In the wake of Executive Order 10007, the Coast Guard called a small group of Reserve officers to active duty at Headquarters, and one officer was installed in each district as the Director of Reserve. Recruiting and enlistment procedures began, and the districts set up files and began the necessary administrative work. First attempts were made at organized reserve training, and in some cities, reservists were formed into active training

units. Those reservists living away from metropolitan centers were encouraged to enroll in correspondence courses and attend the reserve training of other armed services.

In November of 1949, the Women's Reserve was reinstated. Finally, in 1950, the needed money was received when one million dollars of the Coast Guard budget was designated for reserve training. Two years hence, the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 placed

Continued on next page



Official U.S. Coast Guard photo

These 1962 photos were released for the CGR's 21st birthday to show the expanded and advanced training program implemented at that time to train reservists for duty in time of national emergency. Upper left: Members of the Organized Port Security Training Unit in Washington, D.C. learn the latest firefighting techniques at University of Maryland Firefighting School in College Park, Md. Upper right: Reservist FN Robert P. Roberts of Scotia, N.Y.

is awarded the Silver Lifesaving Medal by VADM E.J. Roland. Lower left: SN William F. Mutzenard from an RU in Boston demonstrates his ability to assemble an M-1 rifle while blindfolded while CGR LT Earl L. Baird, ballistic expert for the City of Boston Police Department observes. Lower right: CG Reservists on annual two-week ADT aboard a CG cutter handle 40-millimeter guns during combat drill at sea.

Ringling In Our 50th Year!

increased emphasis on the reserves, by defining their missions, numbers, and composition.

Throughout the 1950s, the Coast Guard Reserve program grew rapidly. In October 1950, the first Organized Reserve Training Unit Port Security (ORTUPS) was established in Boston. Also, Coast Guard Reservists were active in the Korean War, with 675 volunteering for active duty in the first year of the conflict alone. The Reserve Forces Act of 1955 established the National Ready Reserve Manpower Pool, to fulfill the needs of the armed forces. The Coast Guard Ready Reserve ceiling was set at 39,600.

The Reserve Forces Act of 1955 also authorized the "2 x 6" and "6 x 8" Reserve enlistment programs. The "2 x 6" recruited personnel for a six-year commitment, with the first two years served on active duty. The "6 x 8" program called for an eight-year commitment with the first six months on active duty. When not on active duty, reservists drilled intermittently and performed ADT for

short stretches. From 1951 until the end of the decade, the size of the Selected Reserve rose from 2,257 to 11,498.

In November of 1953, the first issue of *The Coast Guard Reservist* was published with the purpose stated as "the dissemination of up-to-date information of interest to all Coast Guard Reservists, on active and inactive duty."

The 1960s bring more growth

Throughout the 1960s, maximizing the capability for quality mobilization-related training was a central focus. New units were developed, small boats were acquired, and cutters were operated for the express purpose of Reserve training. In 1961, the "Reserve Division" at Headquarters, which had previously been within the Office of Personnel, was shifted to the Chief of Staff's Office, under the direction of an Assistant Chief of Staff for the Reserve. He was charged with forming policies, and advising the Chief of Staff, then RADM Alger, about Reserve affairs, who then in turn reported to the Commandant.

Also in 1961, the annual RADM Russell R. Waesche Award was instituted and presented for the first time. The award, named for the Coast Guard's wartime Commandant, was developed to recognize outstanding Reserve accomplishments within a Coast Guard District. The 7th District won this award the first year.

Since the early 1950s, Reserve appropriations had grown to \$16 million and there were 46 authorized ORTUPS. The Coast Guard Reserve had 139 port security units and 63 vessel augmentation units.

The growth of the Coast Guard Reserve resulted in the creation of the Office of Reserve in 1963. RADM L.M. Thayer was the first Flag officer in charge of the newly

Waesche Award winners

In 1961, the annual RADM Russell R. Waesche Award was instituted and presented for the first time. The award, named for the Coast Guard's wartime Commandant, was developed to recognize outstanding Reserve accomplishments within a Coast Guard District.

In the Office of Readiness & Reserve (G-R), there stands a memorial plaque listing past Waesche Award winners. Inscribed on it is the following:

ADM Russell R. Waesche Award: Established in recognition of the exceptional foresight, understanding and wisdom of ADM Russell R. Waesche in conceiving, planning and developing the Reserve of the United States Coast Guard. Presented to the Commandant, U.S.C.G., by the Coast Guard Committee of the Reserve Officers Association Awarded annually to a Reserve District for outstanding achievement.

Year	District
1990	— 2nd District*
1989	— 2nd District
1988	— 2nd District
1987	— 7th District
1986	— 5th District
1985	— 13th District
1984	— 13th District
1983	— 13th District
1982	— 13th District
1981	— 5th District
1980	— 5th District
1979	— 1st District
1978	— 2nd District
1977	— 5th District
1976	— 3rd District
1975	— 14th District
1974	— 11th District
1973	— 8th District
1972	— 2nd District
1971	— 2nd District
1970	— 3rd District
1969	— 13th District
1968	— 1st District
1967	— 8th District
1966	— 8th District
1965	— 11th District
1964	— 11th District
1963	— 9th District
1962	— 2nd District
1961	— 7th District

* See Page 20

G-R Chiefs through the years

Chief, Office of Readiness & Reserve

1989 to Present	RADM John N. Faigle
1987 to 1989	RADM Paul A. Welling
1985 to 1987	RADM Alan D. Breed
1984* to 1985**	RADM Joseph A. McDonough, Jr.

Chief, Office of Reserve

1982 to 1984	RADM James C. Irwin
1979 to 1982	RADM Sidney B. Vaughn, Jr.
1977 to 1979	RADM T.T. Wetmore III
1975 to 1977	RADM W.S. Schwob
1973 to 1975	RADM J.E. Johansen
1971 to 1973	RADM James W. Moreau
1968 to 1971	RADM John D. McCubbin
1966 to 1968	RADM Russell R. Waesche, Jr.
1966	CAPT E.G. Cardwell***
1965 to 1966	RADM Charles Tighe
1963**** to 1965	RADM L.M. Thayer

* In 1984, Readiness & Reserve merged to form the new Office of Readiness & Reserve.

** RADM McDonough passed away while still G-R Chief

*** Acting Chief, Office of Reserve, spring of 1966

**** The Office of Reserve was established in 1963

Ringing In Our 50th Year!

created Office of Reserve. In 1964, the SPAR program was revitalized, and more women were sent to yeoman and storekeeper training. By this time, there were 60 Reserve Program Administrators whose specialty was in overseeing the operation of the growing CG Reserve.

The 1970s: the birth of augmentation

The drill strength of the Selected Reserve peaked at 18,378 in 1965, and until 1969 strength remained at between 17,000 and 18,000. But between 1970 and 1975, drill strength declined to 11,500 due to an administrative proposal in 1970 to phase out the Selected Reserve. However, because port safety and security was an important mission speciality of the Coast Guard Reserve, and one the Navy was not prepared to assume, the Selected Reserve was retained, with the recommendation that a peacetime mission be developed.

This led to the birth of augmentation in 1971. Since most of the Coast Guard's missions were applicable both during peace and wartime,

Reserve training was diverted to support those missions, while at the same time keeping mobilization duties in mind. The 1972 National Coast Guard Reserve Policy Board defined augmentation as “any Reserve activity that supports effective training for mobilization while meeting a stated need of an element of the regular Coast Guard.” This shift from mainly classroom training to hands-on operational activity began a renewal of purpose for the Reserve, and led to the “One Coast Guard” concept: regulars and reservists working together to attain CG mission goals.

In October of 1972, the Coast Guard Reserve received a new, and unique mission when Congress authorized the involuntary call up of CG Reservists for peacetime assistance when needed, such as after natural disaster or shipping accidents. Since that time, the Coast Guard Reserve has responded to a number of incidents, including Mississippi River floods, the Cuban refugee crisis in 1980, and various vessel explosions and sinkings.

In February 1973, women were included in an Officer Candidate School class for the first time, and in December 1973, the Women's Reserve was finally dismantled, with all SPARS becoming members of the Coast Guard Reserve.

New challenges of the 1980s and 1990s

The 1980s brought more changes and new challenges to the CG Reserve program. The year 1984 saw the formation of the Office of Readiness and Reserve at Headquarters. This combined the former Office of Reserve with readiness divisions, both newly created, and already existing within

the Office of Operations. Under the direction of a dual-hatted Flag officer, the first being RADM Joseph McDonough, the new office emphasized the importance of the Coast Guard Reserve's role in defense readiness, and the necessity of the link between the Reserve program and defense, contingency, and mobilization planning.

Other changes affecting the Coast Guard Reserve during

the 1980s were: the first Reserve Officer Candidate Indoctrination classes convening at RTC Yorktown, a district realignment that reduced the number of districts from 12 to 10 and the commencement of providing port security for space shuttle operations. In 1989, the Coast Guard Reserve also provided valuable support following the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, Hurricane Hugo and the San Francisco earthquake. Most recently, hundreds of CG Reservists have served here in the United States and in the Middle East in support of Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

Fifty years have passed since that day in February of 1941 when Congress passed the Auxiliary and Reserve Act. Since then, the Coast Guard Reserve has taken its full place beside the Reserve forces of the other services. Its history of professionalism, patriotism and preparedness is one every Coast Guardsman and every American can be proud of.



Photo submitted by RU2 MSO Portland

Responding to the San Francisco Earthquake of 1989, members of CGRU2 MSO Portland accepted donations from people and then sorted and prepared them for shipment to the San Francisco Bay area.

Watch for "Highlights from our History" in the future

Coast Guard Reserve PSUs are in the...

Eye of the "Storm"

Desert becomes new "home" for CG Reservists in the Gulf

By PA1 Chuck Kalnbach
Coast Guard Combat Camera Team

EASTERN SAUDI ARABIA — It could be any military camp in Saudi Arabia. Large green tents are covered with camouflage netting and ringed by sandbags. From lookout bunkers on top of the seawall, watchstanders keep a sharp eye out for anything out of the ordinary.

The dead giveaway at this camp though, is the large Coast Guard flag flying over the tents and the gray-hulled speed boats in the harbor. This is where the crewmembers of Port Security Unit 301 from Reserve Group Buffalo have spent more than half their time in Saudi Arabia.

"We've come a long way since we first hit the beach," said CDR Scott McCone, the commanding officer. "The first day we launched three boats and put up one tent 16 hours after arriving. Every day we did a little bit more."

Since first arriving in late September, they've added home touches to the campground. First and foremost was the flag that flies over the compound. "That flag was the first thing we put up," McCone said. "It was given to us by the Master Chief of the Coast Guard. When we are finished here, our master chief is taking it down and presenting it back to the Master Chief of the Coast Guard as a token of our being in Saudi Arabia."

On top of the seawall at the pier, bunkers face out to sea. One of them, Bunker 11 is at the pier. Another, Bunker 12, sits near the fence line that divides the compound from the harbor where the fishing boats tie up. Concertina wire along the fence and bunker separates the world of tranquil fishing from that of the military.

MK1 Steve Boucheron likes the peace and quiet he gets when he stands watches at Bunker 11.

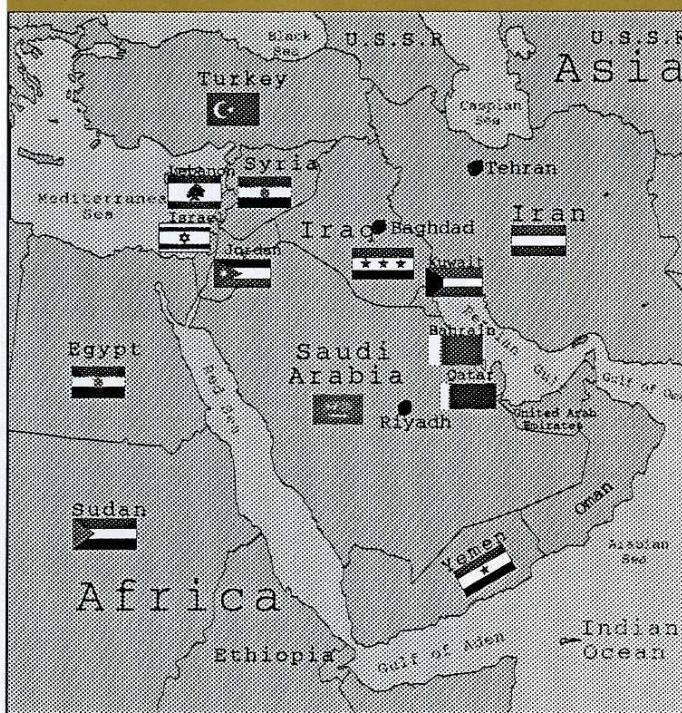
"It's one of the few places that I can get away and be by myself," he said. "I don't have to put up with the hustle and bustle and the routine. The best part is the sunrises. Sometimes the sun will look like a gumdrop as it comes up. Then it turns into a big orange hourglass. It is absolutely beautiful."

Keeping personnel on their toes

To keep the crewmembers and the rest of the Port Security Harbor Defense personnel on their toes, the commanding officer of the forces in the port holds general quarter drills periodically.

One of the boatswain's mate chiefs at the PSU has his own way of keeping the boat crew on their toes. He will sneak out of the harbor in one of the 22-foot PSU boats. He then races back into the harbor to see if his boat crews are awake and ready to engage him. "I want to teach

Theater of Operations



Map by PA2 Ken Arbogast, Commandant's Bulletin

them how to be defensive as well as offensive," BMC Jim Terry said. "I try to keep it as real as possible."

While the forces in the desert are fighting an everyday battle against the fine-grained sand, the Coast Guard PSU members have to fight against the sand and the salt water. "Corrosion. Lots of corrosion," said MKC Joe Hain. "The Persian Gulf has the highest salinity of any body of water in the world, except the Red Sea. We have to wash the boats everyday, but that still doesn't help. The corrosion takes its toll on both the machines and the people."

Living conditions

In stark contrast to their world at the pier is the compound where the crewmembers stay. The crewmen stay in houses, though cramped as they may be. Sometimes, there are 10 or 11 crewmembers in one house. Bedrooms are full, so people set up cots in the living room. But with part of the PSU down at the pier on any given day, not everyone is at the house at once.

Mail, as always, is a big morale builder. The radiomen take it upon themselves to sort out the truckloads of mail. They dump it in the middle of the living room floor and throw it into the boxes of each house. Even before the mail is sorted, word has spread around the camp that mail has arrived and someone from each house is

Eye of the "Storm"

knocking on the door to get their mail.

FTMC Bill Vahey brought his barber equipment with him and doesn't charge anything for a hair cut.

"The reason I brought all the barber equipment was so I could talk to each one of the members of the PSU on a one-to-one basis," he said. "The guys may complain a little about the compound, but it is far from a prison," Vahey said. "Who came to Saudi Arabia thinking they would have air conditioning?"



CG heads oil-assist team to assess Persian Gulf damage

Information provided by G-CP

Throughout the crisis in the Gulf, the Coast Guard has added its particular expertise to Operation Desert Shield and now Desert Storm.

First, Coast Guard boarding teams aided the blockade of Iraq by instructing U.S. Navy crews in interdiction and boarding techniques. In the United States, Coast Guard Reserve units supervised the safe loading of equipment and munitions that supplied troops in the Persian Gulf. Then Reserve port security units were involuntarily activated and flown to Saudi Arabia to protect ports there at the direction of the operations commander.

Now the Coast Guard is lending its extensive knowledge of oil-spill cleanup to the effort.

U.S. reconnaissance aircraft spotted a massive oil spill in the Persian Gulf just two weeks after the war began. Though no military advantage could be gained from the spill, the source was clearly a group of tankers and pumping stations off the Iraqi-held Kuwaiti coast.

Estimates of the size of the spill range as high as 100 million gallons. Apart from the ecological threat such a large spill poses, the slick also threatens water-desalinization plants, which provide drinking water for most of Saudi Arabia. However, Pentagon spokesmen said the spill would have no impact on Desert Storm operations.

Soon after the spill was discovered, the president directed the Coast Guard to head a team of experts who would travel to the region and advise the Saudi government in their clean-up efforts. Besides the Coast Guard, the team includes representatives from the Environmental Protection Agency, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Army Corps of Engineers, the Department of Energy, and the Navy Supervisor of Salvage. The team was organized after the Saudi government accepted a U.S. offer to provide technical assistance.

The team, headed by Coast Guard CAPT Don Jensen, arrived in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia Jan. 28. After meeting with Saudi officials there, the team moved to Dhahran to set up assessment and assistance procedures. Data was collected from the initial overflights of the slick, and recommendations based on that data are being provided to the Saudi government which is responsible for developing the clean-up plan.

The Saudi Arabian Meteorological and Environmental Protection Administration (MEPA) was designated by the Saudi government as the agency to coordinate all Persian Gulf oil spill response efforts.

The oil spill assist team will consult with Saudi officials to assess their existing clean-up resources. It will

Continued on next page



Photo by PA1 Chuck Kalnbach, CG Combat Camera Team

A CG Raider boat on patrol passes in front of the USNS Mercy.

Eye of the "Storm"

identify additional resources from the United States or the international community which would complement the Saudi capabilities. Also, the team will provide technical assistance for developing a response procedure to minimize the environmental damage resulting from the slick and one that is applicable to the unique circumstances associated with the Gulf spill.

Currently, there are no plans for the Strike Teams or other Coast Guard resources to go to Saudi Arabia.



"I'll have to admit that there have been times here that I've been real frustrated," she said. "When I start firing the 50, my adrenalin gets up, and by the time I've fired 200 rounds, my frustration is gone and my level of excitement is up to here," she said, touching her chin.

The modern-day Annie Oakley, as many are beginning to call her now, hasn't always been such a crack shot and had never fired a machine gun until she was called-up in September.

"I felt real comfortable with it the first time I ever fired it, and really enjoy firing it," said Mitten. "When it came time to fire, Bob (Brinza, one of the boat's three crewmen) would say, 'Well, Grandma, what's your pleasure?' and I would say 'the 50.'"

An employee at a small-engine assembly company back home, Mitten jokingly says the job doesn't allow her much time to fire the .50-caliber and seems embarrassed by her recent notoriety.

"Without sounding too conceited, it's a good feeling to know I'm one of the best gunners," she said. "I've worked real hard since joining the Coast Guard to learn new things. I feel proud that I've been given this opportunity."

Her pixie smile slowly vanishes as she recounts her reserve unit being called to Camp Perry, Ohio, for last-minute staging. Most thought, she says, they would return home and be called for duty later, but her Port Security Unit 303 was immediately activated and given 12 hours to return home before departure for Saudi Arabia. None of them knew when they would return home.

"I guess my first feeling was disbelief," she said. "But I'm close to this group and thought that if I did have to go, there's no other people I'd rather go with. I also felt secure knowing that the people I would be working with were people that would be doing everything they could to take care of me."

Mitten says she was apprehensive when first arriving but wasn't afraid.

"Now (fear) comes and goes," she says. "But I have faith in my coxswain (MKC Loren Sendek). When we first arrived, he sat Bob and me down and said we were going to do two things: not get anybody hurt and not get anybody wet," she said with a grin.

Mitten seems to have resigned herself to the role of grandmother of the unit, especially since her roommate is younger than her daughter.

"When this first started, people started calling me 'grandma,' and I wasn't sure if I liked it," she said. "But as time went on, that's all they ever called me. Even the Army guys at the living compound call me that — even people I don't know."



PSU replacement training underway

By PA2 E.J. Kruska, G-RS-1

CAMP BLANDING, Fla. — The first of three groups arrived here Jan. 6 for PSU replacement training in support of Operation Desert Storm. Approximately 110-



Photo by PAC Tom Gillespie, CG Representative, Desert Storm, Joint Information Bureau

PS1 Sandra Mitten of New Berlin, Wis., readies the .50-caliber machine gun on one of PSU 303 port security boats while MKC Loren Sendek, rear left, and PS3 Bob Brinza look on.

"Grandma" in the Gulf gains respect as one of unit's top guns

By PAC Tom Gillespie, Coast Guard Representative, Desert Storm, Joint Information Bureau

EASTERN SAUDI ARABIA — A Coast Guard 22-foot patrol boat jumps through the choppy seas of the Persian Gulf. Its 155-horsepower outboards push the grey bow up like a cobra ready to strike.

The bow gunner pops the charging handle of the .50-caliber machine gun, readying it. Her hands grab the two butterfly triggers. She squeezes off a quick burst, peppering a bobbing target 100 yards away.

PS1 Sandra Mitten, a 49-year-old grandmother from New Berlin, Wis., is quickly making a name for herself as one of the best gunners in the unit. She is one of about 300 port securitymen deployed to Saudi Arabia as part of Operation Desert Storm. Her Milwaukee-based reserve unit arrived Sept. 15 and is responsible for waterside security at one of the main ports supplying multi-national forces taking part in Operation Desert Storm.

Besides the fire power that a .50-caliber can supply, PS1 Mitten says it's also a great stress reliever.

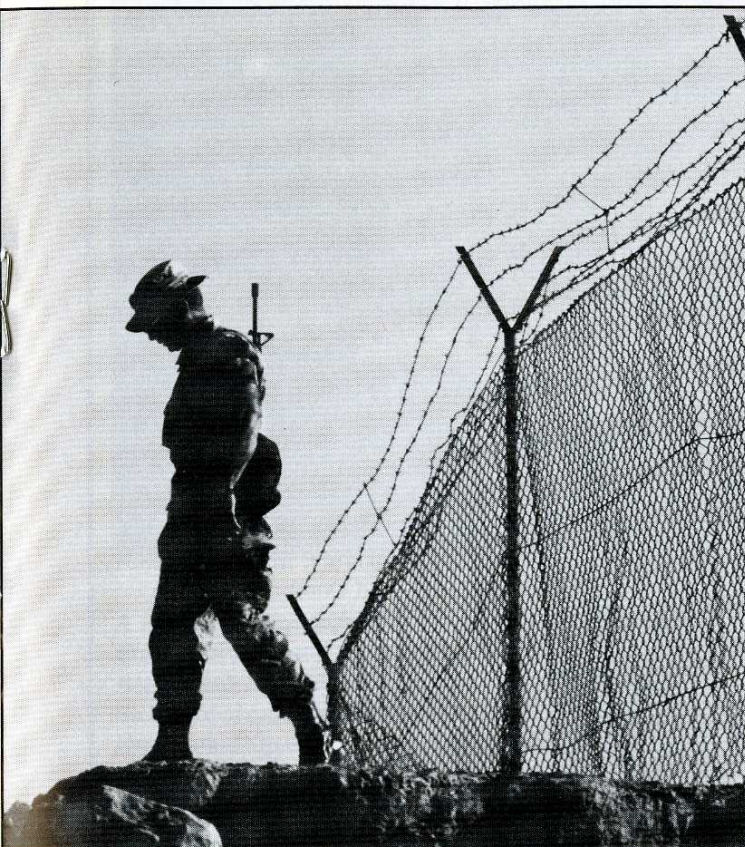


Photo by PA1 Chuck Kalnbach, Coast Guard Combat Camera Team

PS1 Jerry Bresnahan on duty in the Persian Gulf region.

120 per group are expected to go through the intense six-week training at Camp Blanding, a Florida National Guard base located southwest of Jacksonville.

Over 800 CG Reservists volunteered for the training from across the country with only 350 selected.

"The willingness of all 800 CG Reservists to go was greatly appreciated and they helped earn respect for the CG Reserve," said CDR Thomas M. Kulick of G-RST. "It is unfortunate that we could only select 350 for the training."

These selections were based on rate and qualification code as well as operational experience. Age was a consideration in the selection process.

"At 9th District PSU training at Camp Perry, we had to let some people go due to problems associated with age," said CDR Kulick. These problems include the inability of the body to recuperate quickly, fatigue, injuries, muscle tone, and weight-related difficulties.

In addition, CDR Kulick says some reservists weren't chosen because of time constraints or incomplete resumes. In other cases, districts had problems in forwarding the information necessary to make an informed selection.

The PSU replacement training selection board consisted of officers from Yorktown, 9th District, and Headquarters (G-M, G-O and G-RST) as well as two enlisted Coast Guardsman — one a reservist, the other on active duty.



Desert Storm Statistics*

Reservists called-up for Desert Shield / Storm by District

1st.....	24
2nd	59
5th	309
7th	308
8th	212
9th	236
11th	119
13th	75
14th	7
17th	0
TOTAL	1,349 **

** Plus or minus five

Coast Guard Reservists called-up for Desert Shield / Storm by State

Alabama	9	New York	30
California.....	114	North Carolina	156
Colorado.....	2	North Dakota.....	1
District of Columbia...	1	New Hampshire.....	3
Delaware	1	Ohio.....	91
Florida	183	Oklahoma.....	3
Georgia	44	Oregon.....	7
Guam	5	Pennsylvania	25
Hawaii	1	Puerto Rico	7
Illinois.....	34	Rhode Island.....	1
Indiana	13	South Carolina	79
Kansas	2	Tennessee	16
Kentucky	4	Texas	186
Louisiana	12	Utah	4
Maryland	25	Vermont	1
Michigan.....	9	Virginia	93
Minnesota.....	8	Virgin Islands	2
Missouri.....	2	Washington.....	75
Nevada.....	1	West Virginia.....	3
New Jersey.....	11	Wisconsin.....	84
New Mexico	1	TOTAL.....	1,349

* These statistics reflect CG Reservists that have been or are currently on active duty since Operation Desert Shield began in August 1990. Stats are current as of 2/1/91. Source: G-RSM-1

D9 dpa publishes *Sand Do'ins*

CLEVELAND — The first issue of *Sand Do'ins*, a newsletter for the CG Reserve PSUs, was shipped overseas in late January. *Sand Do'ins*, published by the 9th District public affairs office semimonthly, is a four-to-six page publication with news blurbs from the PSU's local areas, and other information reservists need to know while on active duty, such as benefits, etc.



1st District



Outstanding performance "routine" for Jonesport MK

By LT Dave Roundy, G-RSM-2
JONESPORT, Maine —

Everything seemed normal onboard Station Jonesport's 41-foot utility boat. The engine room seemed normal, too, to the boat engineer as he made his underway checkoffs — the display board read right and the engine room was as it usually was underway — hot and loud.

But something on the starboard engine caught his eye, and investigating further, he discovered the starboard engine had what proved to be a major lube oil leak. The 41-footer limped back to the station at reduced speed.

Upon mooring, MK2 Elihu "Pepper" Beal checked the Station Jonesport parts inventory, found what he needed, and after notifying the station Engineering Petty Officer, who was on liberty, Beal commenced repairs. When the EPO arrived to assist a few hours later, he found the job completed and the boat returned to operational status, sitting in its berth in the cavernous boathouse at the edge of rocky Moosabec Reach in eastern Maine.

All in a days work in today's Coast Guard? Perhaps. But MK2 Beal, who was often consulted for advice by other engineers during his assignment at Station Jonesport, is a Coast Guard Reserve Petty Officer, who was performing his annual two weeks of active duty. The level of knowledge and leadership he displayed seemed to both impress and surprise his active duty counterparts. It shouldn't, necessarily.

MK2 Beal represents what the Coast Guard Reserve is working toward nationwide all the time, a fully qualified corps of petty officers who can augment or supplement their active duty counterparts. He represents one of the exceptional reserve assets that the active

Coast to Coast Reserve



Photo by PS1 Bob Askren, RU Station Jonesport

MK2 Elihu "Pepper" Beal of RU Station Jonesport carries out his duties.

command can call upon.


As a civilian, Beal is the supervisor of a heavy equipment repair shop for Guptill Logging Supply in East Machias, Maine. He is responsible for keeping a fleet of heavy logging equipment, including skidders, harvesters, pulp trucks and tractor trailers, up and running.

His level of knowledge is well demonstrated. A graduate of Washington County Vocational Technical Institute's automotive tech program, he is also a relative rarity among mechanics in that he avidly

reads the many volumes of repair manuals maintained in his shop. At MK Basic school in 1988 he was honor graduate of his class. Three times consecutively, in October 1987, April 1988, and October 1988, he achieved the highest grade nationally on the Servicewide Exam for advancement to MK2, failing to become discouraged that it took three demonstrations of this knowledge to produce an advancement to MK2. (He qualified for advancement to MK1 on the October 1990 SWE). On his enlisted performance evaluation form for this ADT, MK2 Beal received marks of seven in the work factor categories of "knowledge" and "guidance required," and laudatory remarks to justify them.

The Coast Guard Reserve was able to attract MK2 Beal via its direct petty officer program, which allowed him to put his knowledge to immediate use on Coast Guard boats.

"With four children to feed, I could never have afforded to go to basic training and start out on E-2 pay," said Beal. His father was in the Coast Guard during Prohibition and he grew up on Beals Island, Maine, with a positive image of the Coast Guard.

His contribution may be noteworthy, but perhaps his performance should be seen as routine — that would be the highest compliment to the Coast Guard Reserve. 

LT Dave Roundy, now serving at CG Headquarters (G-RSM-2) is a former Commanding Officer of RU Jonesport, Maine.

Cuyahoga model back home at RTC Yorktown



Photo by EMCM R.E. Blakeslee, RU York River

A model of the CGC CUYAHOGA was recently returned to RTC Yorktown from Newburyport, Mass., where it had been part of a CG Bicentennial exhibition. It is a one-eighth inch scale solid block model, constructed during off-duty hours by personnel of the Engineering/Support Detachment of RU York River. The completed project was presented to RTC Yorktown at the 10th Memorial Service "In honor of all who served aboard" and to the 11 sailors who lost their lives when the CUYAHOGA collided with the coal freighter Santa Cruze II and sank off Smith Point, Md., in the Chesapeake Bay Oct. 20, 1978. The CUYAHOGA model can be viewed along with other items from the CUYAHOGA's bridge at the CUYAHOGA Memorial located in Benjamin Lincoln Hall at RTC Yorktown.

7th District



"Double" lifesaver receives awards

By PA1 Helen Carney
RU MSO Jacksonville

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. —

Lifesaving is the mission that first comes to mind when civilians think of the Coast Guard. And fittingly so, since we call ourselves "The Lifesavers." Yet, few of us in the Coast Guard can actually say we saved a life. Those among us who have risked our own lives to save others are held in high esteem by every member of the Coast Guard.

So, it was fitting that on a bone-chilling December day, BM3 Mark W.

McRae, USCGR, was honored during a ceremony at his unit, RU Mayport, Fla. On that day he was presented the Coast Guard Silver Lifesaving Medal with Gold Star in lieu of second medal by RADM James Lipscomb, USCGR (Ret.) for the rescues of two persons, the first in September 1988 and the second in January 1989.

The first rescue...

On the evening of Sept. 14, 1988, 72-year-old Mrs. Pat Cherry was walking with her son down the dock of the Riverwalk, a popular boardwalk which runs along the south bank of the St. Johns River in Jacksonville. She lost her balance and fell into the river.

BM3 Mark McRae, working as a deckhand on board a water taxi, immediately dove into the swiftly moving water to assist Mrs. Cherry. She surfaced once, but before he could reach her, she was swept up

against the floating dock. McRae attempted to pull her away from the dock but the current forced both of them under the dock into the electrical and fuel lines which service the dock. Mrs. Cherry clung to her heavy purse which became tangled on the lines.

Finally, McRae was able to get her into a cross chest carry and tow her to safety. For this rescue, McRae received the Bronze Lifesaving Medal from the Department of Public Safety, City of Jacksonville.

... followed by rescue number two

Within nine days of receiving Jacksonville's Bronze Lifesaving Medal, fate again cast Mark McRae as a lifesaver. On Saturday, Jan. 14, 1989, at 11:15 p.m., John Cupp fell from his boat into the St. Johns River in the vicinity of the Jacksonville Landing Boat Dock. The water was a chilly 59 degrees, with a four-knot outbound current.

Cupp, overcome by nausea and shock, was unable to climb back on board his boat. He was carried downstream and though he made an effort to swim, he mistakenly swam away from the dock.

McRae was working on board the water taxi, saw Cupp's plight and discarding his shoes and jacket, jumped in to assist him. McRae reached Cupp and brought him back to the water taxi. Just as the skipper of the taxi was about to lift Cupp out of the water, a bystander rushed up onto the boat, knocking over a heavy wooden ladder. Both the ladder and the bystander fell into the water, striking McRae on the head.

This pushed McRae under the water, causing him to lose his grip on Cup. Though disoriented, McRae was able to grab hold of Cupp once again. This time, both were pulled from the water. The Jacksonville Fire Department Emergency Response Team arrived on scene soon after Cupp was pulled from the water. He was treated for shock and released.

Preparation and training vital

BM3 Mark McRae was well prepared to step into the role of lifesaver. When he was 13, his family

Continued on next page

relocated from Montana to Jacksonville, and from that point on, McRae spent much of his time in or on the water. He became an expert swimmer and worked as a lifeguard at Jacksonville Beach while still in high school. He is a water safety instructor and has recently been certified by the Red Cross to train other lifeguards. In 1982, he completed two years of study in underwater technology and was certified as a commercial hard hat diver. He has a Captain's license and runs a dive boat operation as a civilian.

McRae has been in the Coast Guard Reserve for five years and has been running a 32-foot small boat in support of Desert Storm Loadout Operations at Blount Island. He credits his successful lifesaving experiences to both his training as a lifeguard and his Coast Guard Reserve training.


"As a Boat Coxswain with the Coast Guard Reserve you have to learn to anticipate everything, to think in advance of what might happen and how you need to respond to it," said McRae. "Certainly I have had lifeguard training and that has helped, but being able to visualize what I need to do, what the outcome of my actions will be, that skill has come primarily from my CG training."



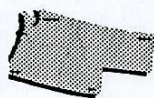
Photo by PA1 Helen Carney, RU MSO Jacksonville

BM3 Mark McRae stands with Mrs. Pat Cherry, the woman he saved in September 1988. Mrs. Cherry calls him her "guardian angel."

In addition to diving, McRae spends his spare time training for triathlons which consist of a 6.2 mile run, a 10 mile bicycle race and a one-mile swim. "Triathlons help me stay in shape," said McRae.

Despite his accomplishments, BM3 McRae remains unimpressed by his achievements. But Pat Cherry, speaking of her rescuer at the awards ceremony, said: "He is my guardian angel. I was so lucky he was there." 

13th District



Investigating: an innovative approach at MSO Portland

By BM1 Joseph Noecker,
RU No. 4 MSO Portland

PORTLAND, Ore. — When LCDR William Gamble, Senior Investigating Officer at MSO Portland began a pilot project in 1989 using reservists as Coast Guard investigating officers, it didn't surprise anyone. You see, to the reservists at MSO Portland, the letters USCGR don't just mean a supplement to the income or a few retirement points. To them, USCGR is an acronym for "U Sure Can Get Results!"

After all, the history of the Reserve program at MSO Portland tells the story. They've always responded to the call.

In the 1970s, when the Coast Guard began its boat crew augmentation as a pilot project, active and Reserve personnel at MSO Portland responded. In a short time, there were several well-trained and qualified reservists to man the boats, allowing the active duty boat crews some much deserved weekend time off.

Then, during the 1980s, when new requirements were created for qualification as boat crew, coxswain and engineer, the active duty and Reserve personnel responded to the call. They established a training program to meet the new requirements.


So, now, less than one year after LCDR Gamble started training reservists selected from all the MSO Portland Reserve units to be investigating officers, it is no longer a "pilot" program. The reservists help the active duty investigators keep up with the flood tide of cases pouring into their office on Swan Island.

Since the implementation of this unique project, the Reserve investigators have conducted on-scene investigations of illegal charter operations, marine casualties on both fishing boats and large commercial vessels, and complaints against negligent operations. They have assisted lifeboat stations with law enforcement cases, made recommendations for improvements in operations, conducted research into complex marine issues, interviewed personnel involved in marine incidents, and transacted a variety of legal work on cases such as serving subpoenas, delivering warning letters and presenting charge sheets.

In July, two Reserve investigators traveled to the scenic Rogue River at the far end of the operational area, which includes all of Oregon, a large part of the Washington State coast line, and part of Idaho. They investigated several complaints about negligent operations stemming from the multiple competing users of the river. The Rogue is shared by a multitude of diverse interest groups including drift boats, thrill seekers "shooting" the rapids, and chartered fishing and jet boat excursions.

"Just our presence there spoke volumes," said Petty Officer Rick Pugh, a Reserve Investigating Officer.

Other recent investigations handled by the Reserve investigators include a barge wedged under the locks at John Day Dam, a wake damage case on the Columbia River involving a new commercial vessel with unique hull features, and a suspicious boat fire off the Oregon Coast.

No one knows what the future holds for the Reserve Investigators, but you can be sure they're just beginning to get their feet wet, so to speak. 

**Deadline for the May 1991
Reservist is Friday, March 29.**



Tip o' the Hat

RU Mayport receives Navy League Award

Submitted by PA1 Helen Carney

RU Mayport, Fla. received the Navy League of the United States 1990 RADM Thomas E. Morris Award at ceremonies held at the unit Dec. 8, 1990. A trophy was presented by **G. Rodman Porter**, President of the Florida Region, Navy League of the United States to **LCDR Jim Helfrich**, Commanding Officer of RU Mayport.

The Morris Award is presented annually by the Navy League to the CG reserve unit which is "adjudged to demonstrate the best mobilization readiness among all Coast Guard Reserve units during the past year."

This is the second major award for RU Mayport within the last year. In May of 1990, it was presented with the Coast Guard Reserve Officers Association of Florida's Award for the best CG Reserve Unit in the state.

LCDR Helfrich says these awards are in recognition of the hard work and outstanding "esprit de corps" which the 12 officers and 62 enlisted members bring to the unit.

"This unit has many missions," said LCDR Helfrich. "We are involved in search and rescue, law enforcement operations and drug interdiction. We also assist in MPS loadouts and in the space shuttle program. A real challenge to the unit is that we augment the active forces assigned to CG Group Mayport and at the same time, prepare for mobilization. Augmentation and training do not always compliment each other and our people stay extremely busy."

According to LCDR Helfrich, RU Mayport doesn't plan to sit on its laurels...especially with the uncertainty in the Middle East and the ever expanding role that all

Reserve forces are playing. They will continue to work to improve mobilization readiness.

"This is an exciting time to be in the [Coast Guard] Reserve," said LCDR Helfrich. "The regular Coast Guard is seeing what an asset we really are. Whether the task is the routine augmentation of regular crews on drill weekends or providing support for the loadouts at Blount Island in support of Operation Desert Shield [now Desert Storm], the Coast Guard Reserve is making itself more visible and the goal of "ONE" Coast Guard is becoming a reality."

Roane Navy League's CG Reservist of Year

The U.S. Navy League, Pacific Central Region, has selected San Pablo, Calif. resident **SK2 Kay Roane** as the enlisted Coast Guard Reservist of 1990. She was recently presented with her award at Coast Guard Island in Alameda, Calif.

SK1 Roane has been an active member of the Coast Guard Reserve for 14 years, and serves on the Reserve Group PAC Area staff in the position of Chief, Pay Branch.



SK1 Kay Roane

"I really respect the mission of the Coast Guard," said SK1 Roane. "It's centered on helping people nationally and internationally, and I'm proud to be part of such a positive organization." As a civilian, SK1 Roane is an auditor for the Small Business Administration in San Francisco.

American Legion chooses Sullivan

MK2 Pat Sullivan received the American Legion's 1990 Military Achievement Award for Outstanding Coast Guard Reservist of Minnesota.



MK2 Pat Sullivan

The awards ceremony took place at the American Legion's Annual Fall Conference Saturday, Oct. 20 in East Grand Forks, Minn.

MK2 Sullivan, a member of RU St. Paul, is a graduate of the

University of St. Thomas and is presently starting his own insurance business.

RU Saginaw's best

HS3 Kimberly Francis was recently selected as RU Saginaw (Mich.) Outstanding Coast Guardsman for 1990. **HS3 Francis** was chosen based upon her contributions to the Coast Guard, the Big Brothers / Big Sisters program as well as the Shelter for Battered Women. Congratulations!

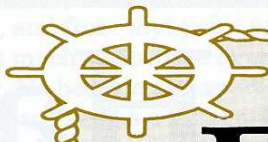
Retirements

LT Daniel Kozak, Deer Park, N.Y.

Awards & Medals

CG Silver Lifesaving Medal with Gold Star in lieu of second medal
BM3 Mark McRae, RU Mayport, Fla.

CG Meritorious Unit Commendation
RU MSO San Francisco Bay



First Call...

ALDIST reaffirms priority on CG members and dependents

The Coast Guard Reserve has always had a high regard for its members and their dependents. During Operation Desert Shield, now Desert Storm, the Coast Guard Reserve has developed an extensive support program for both the Coast Guard Reservist and his/her family.

A message sent to all Coast Guard districts (ALDIST) from ADM J. W. Kime, Commandant of the Coast Guard emphasizes that the Coast Guard places a high priority on taking care of its people. It ensures the same level of support is provided to members who may be deployed in the future. The ALDIST reads:

Our people deployed in the Middle East for Operation Desert Storm have received high praise from the Theater Commander for their professionalism. They have responded to their mobilization requirements in a manner which reflects most favorably on the Coast Guard and continues the 200-year tradition of dedication and preparedness long associated with our service. They have every right to stand tall, and we take great pride in what they have accomplished.

There has been substantial effort in the training, equipping and deployment preparation of those participating in Desert Shield Operations. Each member of the Coast Guard should also be aware of a second and equally important level of support which has been provided. This support consists of programs and services which address personal and family needs associated with the Desert Shield deployments.

In general, the programs and services include the following::

Pre-Deployment Support

1. Legal counsel and preparation of wills and powers of attorney for more than 200 members and their families.
2. Financial guidance and clerical help with letters to bankers and creditors.
3. Morale loans and advance pay checks for those who needed them.
4. Extensive informational sessions concerning rights and benefits related to the Montgomery G.I. Bill, The Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act, SGLI, and other laws and programs.
5. To ease the trauma of pending deployments, arrangement for members' transportation home during

pre-deployment training, and the hosting of hundreds of family members and friends at "family day" functions immediately prior to deployment.

6. Maintenance of high morale during processing periods by ensuring the availability of equipment needed for administrative, training and recreational purposes.

Post-Deployment Support

1. Orientation sessions for family members concerning CHAMPUS and other medical matters, grief and separation programs, mail, pay, employer relations, Red Cross notification procedures, wills, powers of attorney, SGLI, Montgomery G.I. Bill benefits, Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act benefits and procedures, insurance, home mortgage issues, and help for children to adjust to parental separation.

2. Implementation of pro-active, local ombudsman programs in which the problems and concerns of family members are resolved. These ombudsman programs include: weekly support group meetings of family members during which current news and information related to Desert Shield [Desert Storm] is shared; crisis intervention and counselling services; assistance with legal, financial and parenting issues; and development of comprehensive telephone lists of key Coast Guard Group and District personnel.

3. Distribution of informational packages to each deployed member's family concerning all aspects of having a spouse called to active duty.

4. Establishment of informational hotlines at Headquarters and some districts to answer questions and assist members to resolve deployment

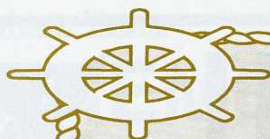
5. Extensive media coverage of the deployments and their impact on family members.

6. Arrangements for Christmas gifts and other items from families to be delivered to the members in theater.

7. Provisions for hometown newspapers to be delivered to members in theater.

Recently, more than 800 reservists from approximately 35 states volunteered for 300 billets which will comprise the relief for the three currently deployed Port Security Units. I want to assure the families of those members who will be deployed in the future that the Coast Guard places a high priority on addressing their needs and concerns, and will do everything possible to lessen any hardships created by overseas separations. Districts will continue to implement current support programs and develop any additional services which may be required.





...to Quarters

Direct Deposit: it's in the bank



By LTJG Darrell Orwig, G-RSM-1

Congratulations to all districts for your outstanding efforts in the direct deposit arena. We have come a long way but the light at the end of the tunnel is still out there in the distance.

As you can see from the statistics, we are making steady progress toward our goal of Reserve-wide participation in direct deposit. In the past year, percentages were inching up at a rate of about one percent a month to a current level of 43 percent nationwide. Then came Operation Desert Shield / Storm and everything the Ready Reserve stand for was put to the test.

The same can certainly be said for the pay system. Many mobilized reservists faced the dilemma of what to do about their pay checks. Fortunately for those members, there was a simple answer: they were placed on direct deposit. As a result, financial difficulties for families were minimized. Pay records were opened and started up within a week and pay was delivered on time to the financial institutions designated.

Much of the success of this process was due to the excellent cooperation between the many components involved. There was a clear understanding of the importance of the issue and decisions were made quickly. The results speak for themselves. A few problems which did arise were resolved within two days as opposed to several weeks. Let this be a lesson for all of us. Direct Deposit worked for others when the pressure was on. It will work for you.

Don't wait until you have to scramble for documents and information. Sign up for Direct Deposit now. Money in the bank is a lot better than looking for a check in the

Reserve Direct Deposit Standings*

District	Percent Enrolled
2nd.....	66
13th.....	54
5th.....	52
9th.....	50
7th.....	46
8th.....	41
11th.....	38
14th.....	38
1st.....	26
17th.....	25

* As of 2/4/91. Source: G-RSM-1



Nationwide Long-Term TEMAC/SADT/EAD

As of 2/20/91

Place	Duration	Rate	Quals	Point of Contact
Various Units	6 months - ? (EAD)	E4-E6	QM's only	QMCS Martin, (202) 267-1783
CGD9 SAR Stations	30-130 days (Summerstock)	E2-E7	BM, MK, SN, FN, SS, SK	CWO Kreidler, (216) 522-3940
HQ (G-PIM-2) (2 billets)	273 days	YN1-YN3	Computer/PCs	YNCS Johnson, (202) 267-1623
HQ (G-LLA)	9 months plus	E6-O2	Para-Legal/Writing	LT Byrnes, (202) 267-0066
HQ (G-LLA)	9 months plus	E4-E5	Office Skills	LT Byrnes, (202) 267-0066
HQ (G-KSE-2)	270 days	O3-O4	Firefighting/Writing	Ms. Edwards, (202) 267-2969
OPS Computer Center NY	6 months	E4-O3	Various* (See line below)	YNC Gunnell, (212) 668-6368

* Data Coms Analyst, Prime Systems Administration, Fortran Programmers, AMVER Quality Assurance, Computer Specialists

NPFC Ballston, No. Virginia 1 year E5-O5 Various** (See line below) CDR Meyers, (202) 267-0980

**National Pollution Funds Center positions include: CDR (Policy & Coord.), LCDR (Personnel & Training Branch), E7 (Case Mgmt. team), PA1 (External Affairs), E5 (Case Mgmt. team)

NPFC Ballston, No. Virginia 60 days	E4-E6	RM	LT Baker, (202) 267-6776
EECEN NJ, Wildwood, NJ 120 days	E4-E6	ET	YNC Kayati, (609) 523-7238
MLCPAC (TES) 140+ days	ETC-O3	Electronics/Pro. Manager	LT Hood, (415) 437-3372

The following jobs may be available soon

VTS Berwick (New Orleans) 90 days	E4-E6	VTS Experience (RM,RD,QM,ST)	LCDR Funk, (504) 589-4686
2762 LSS, Ft. Worth, Texas 139 days	SK2-SK3	Supply Bkg/Ordering	SK1 Bunker, (817) 763-4507
RU San Francisco 1 year	CWO-O2	Personnel	LTJG Reynolds, (213) 499-5439
RU San Francisco (2 billets) 1 year	YN1-YN3	PERSRU Exper., DRMIS, PMIS	LTJG Reynolds, (213) 499-5439
RU San Francisco 1 year	SK2-SK3	LUFS, DAFIS, Supply ordering	LTJG Reynolds, (213) 499-5439

Officers' Call



LCDR Seward named ROA's Outstanding CG Junior Officer

The Reserve Officers Association has named LCDR Michael R. Seward as the Coast Guard Reserve's Outstanding Junior Officer of the Year for 1990. He was nominated for the award by CAPT N.W. Wiley, Commander, Reserve Group San Francisco.

Because he is currently undergoing PSU replacement training at Camp Blanding, Fla., LCDR Seward was unable to attend the award's presentation at the annual ROA Mid-Winter Conference in Washington, D.C. However, LCDR Seward did make a brief appearance via video to thank the ROA for the award.



LCDR Michael Seward

LCDR Seward is a 1978 graduate of the Coast Guard Academy. He has been stationed onboard CGC RUSH and worked as an Admissions Officer and Waterfront Instructor at the CG Academy.

Since becoming a reservist in 1983, he has served as training officer at Yerba Buena Island, commanded the CGC POINT HEYER, was commanding officer of RU Lake Tahoe, served at Reserve Group Monterey, and commanded RU Station Fort Point. His most recent assignment has been Commanding Officer, RU Station Golden Gate.

A frequent speaker to civic groups, LCDR Seward also

participates in Campaign Drug Free and the School Partnership Program. In 1990, he sponsored three high school students who obtained, and accepted, appointments to the Coast Guard Academy.

The Coast Guard Affairs Committee of the Reserve Officers Association considered 16 outstanding nominees for the award. They were submitted from seven of the Coast Guard's 10 districts.

LCDR Seward's leadership qualities are exemplified in the fact that his unit also won the ROA's Congressional Unit Award. The presentation of that award will be made at a later date in the unit's home congressional district.

LCDR Seward makes his home in Hilmar, Calif., where he works with his father on their 174-acre almond farm. He has a wife, Sandra, and two children, Nicholas, 5, and Joshua, 3.



ADM J. William Kime, Commandant, USCG, right, presents the ROA's ADM Russell R. Waesche Award to RADM William Ecker, Commander, 2nd CG District, at the ROA's Mid-Winter Conference in Washington, D.C. This award, won the last three years by the 2nd District, is presented to the district having the best overall Reserve office. Prior winners are listed on Page 8.



Photo by G-RS-1 Staff

ROA Outstanding Coast Guard Reserve Junior Officers

Year	Name	Unit	Hometown
1990	LCDR Michael R. Seward	Reserve Unit Station Golden Gate	Hilmar, Calif.
1989	LT Robert Gallagher	Reserve Group Philadelphia, Pa.	North Wildwood, N.J.
1988	LT J. Timothy Lucas, III	Reserve Unit Hilo, Hawaii	Honolulu, Hawaii
1987	LT Neal M. Doherty	Reserve Unit Station Scituate, Mass.	Braintree, Mass.
1986	CWO2 Richard P. Spurr	Reserve Group Boston, Mass.	Needham, Mass.
1985	LT Ray T. Burke	Reserve Group Charleston, SC	Savannah, Ga.
1984	LCDR Richard W. Schneider	Reserve Group Gloucester, NJ	Newark, Del.

RETIREMENT: The Big Picture



By LT Kim Pickens, USCGR

Editor's note: This is the first in a series of articles on retirement. This first one is intended to give you a general overview of the Coast Guard Reserve retirement system. Future articles will deal with figuring your retirement points and other retirement-related issues. LT Kim Pickens, author of these articles, was editor of The Reservist in the early 1980s. The original version of this article was written by LT Sam Korson, USCGR, and was printed in the September/October 1982 Reservist.

You've done it! Twenty or so years of drills, classes, weekends away from home, augmentation training, correspondence courses, Cape May, Petaluma, Yorktown, some hard work, lifelong friends and lasting memories — these are just a few of the things you'll be taking with you as you retire.

Of course, if you've worked it right, you'll also be taking with you the promise of a pretty nice retirement income when you reach age 60, along with other retirement benefits. There are three main categories of retirement. The common names for these are RET-3, RET-2 and RET-1.

RET-3: Retired without pay

RET-3 is a catch-all category for "honorary" retirees. These are reservists who have, for one reason or another, accumulated less than 20 years of satisfactory federal service (defined momentarily) and thus are not qualified to receive retired pay.

RET-3 status carries no benefits with it except the honorary designation, "USCGR, Retired." RET-3s are not eligible to participate in the Survivor Benefit Plan, enjoy commissary and exchange privileges or other benefits. Therefore, it is in your best interest to keep careful track of your retirement points, and make 20 satisfactory years.

If you have any questions, be sure to ask your administrative officer. If you still are not satisfied, use your chain of command to get the answers you need.

RET-2: Retired without pay awaiting age 60

Title II of Public Law 810, 80th Congress (10USC 1331-37) provides that an inactive duty reservist who has earned at least 20 years of satisfactory federal service and has reached age 60 is entitled to retired pay based on the number of retirement points earned. A satisfactory year of federal service is one in which 50 or more retirement points are earned within the member's anniversary year. Points are applicable only to the anniversary year in which they are earned.

Within a year after you have completed 20 years of satisfactory service, Commandant (G-RSM-3) will send you a letter asserting that fact. This is not just a nice gesture by Commandant. It is required by Public Law

and is the key document to show that you are eligible for both retirement and retired pay starting at age 60. You should safeguard this letter along with your other important documents.

Included in the envelope with your letter is a booklet on the Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP), explaining what the various options mean, plus a blank form, DD-1883 (Survivor Benefit Plan Election Certificate). This form must be filled out and returned to Commandant for inclusion in your service record.

If you choose either Option B (coverage at age 60) or Option C (immediate coverage), you do not need to submit another form when you are ready to retire with pay. If you choose to defer making an election until age 60 (Option A), you will be sent another DD-1883 in a package sent to you approximately six months prior to your 60th birthday.

Once you have received your "20-year letter," you may retire or continue to drill. Generally, you may continue to drill and accumulate retirement points up to age 60. For officers, retirement is mandatory upon completion of 30 years commissioned service or age 60, whichever comes first.

Let's say that you've decided to call it quits at 20 years, however. All you need do is submit a letter to Commandant (G-RSM-3) via the chain of command indicating your desire to "retire awaiting age 60." Within a few months, a final point computation will be done and orders issued placing you in a RET-2 status.

You may remain in this category for 20 days or 20 years, depending on your circumstances. While here, you are in a kind of "limbo." You are "retired," but you're not! You retain your red I.D. card annotated with "Ret" in the grade block.

In addition, you do enjoy limited Military Airlift Command (MAC) Space Available flights within the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. You may also maintain your Servicemen's Group Life Insurance (SGLI) up until you start receiving retired pay at age 60. To do so, you must apply directly to the Office of SGLI in New Jersey, within 120 days of being placed in a RET-2 status (an application form is included in your RET-2 package). Premiums are set up on a scale based upon your age and the amount of coverage you want. Currently, the maximum is \$36 a month for \$50,000 coverage for age 55 and over.

You are also entitled to use commissaries for 12 days each calendar year. In addition, you are entitled to use the exchange and other revenue generating facilities operated by nonappropriated fund activities for morale, welfare and recreation.

RET-1: Retired with pay

Around six months before your 60th birthday, Commandant (G-RSM-3) will send you a letter notifying

Please see **Retirement**, Page 24

It's our 50th... **GOLDEN**

Coast Guard Festival

CG Reservists invited to celebrate 50th Anniversary

GRAND HAVEN, Mich. — A golden opportunity awaits all CG Reservists this summer in Coast Guard City, USA! The Coast Guard Reserve will receive special 50th Anniversary recognition at Grand Haven, Mich., site of the famed annual Coast Guard Festival.

A special Reserve reunion, hosted by Grand Haven's Festival Committee, will be held for current, former and retired Coast Guard Reservists and their guests. This tent party, with food and drink provided, will follow an impressive Memorial Service scheduled for Friday, Aug. 2, 11 a.m. at Escanaba Park.

The Coast Guard Festival, the largest of any of the Armed Forces birthday parties, draws some 300,000 people to the Lake Michigan community. Though the

Festival will run from July 27 through Aug. 3, the major events are scheduled for Friday, Aug. 2 and Saturday, Aug. 3.

Festival events include: Miss Coast Guard Pageant, drum and bugle competition, band concert by the CG Band, CG ship tours, 10K race, Saturday afternoon Grand Parade with CG Reserve float and marching unit, while a colorful musical fountain and fireworks display will climax the festivities at the waterfront. Various Coast Guard leaders, past and present, are expected to be in attendance. Individuals or groups of CG Reservists interested in attending the Festival are



encouraged to make lodging arrangements soon as the region is a popular family summer resort area. Lodging facilities are available in Grand Haven, nearby Spring Lake, Ferrysburg, Muskegon, Holland or Grand Rapids. Grand Haven is served by several major airlines at the Muskegon, Mich. airport.

If there are any questions, please feel free to call the Grand Haven CG Group Commander, (616) 847-4501, CG HQ Community Relations, (202) 267-0934 or the CG Festival Committee (number to be announced). Make plans now to attend this year's Festival — it's a golden opportunity you won't want to miss!



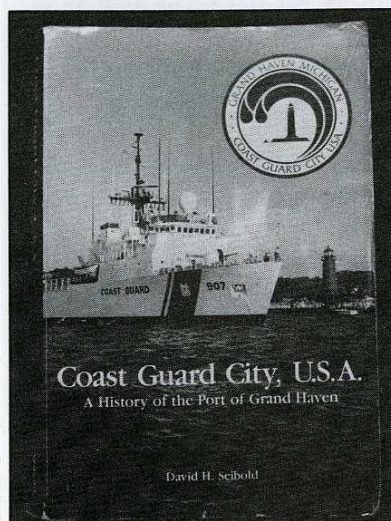
Photo by PA2 E.J. Kruksa, G-RS-1

Members of Reserve Group Grand Haven ride "The Lifesavers" float along the Coast Guard Festival parade route in 1990. All current, former and retired CG Reservists are invited to a special Reserve reunion in Grand Haven Aug. 2 in honor of the 50th.

ANNIVERSARY



Site of upcoming Grand Haven CG Festival subject of narrative



This year's CG Festival in Grand Haven, Mich. is being dedicated to the Coast Guard Reserve. The rich history of Coast Guard City and the CG Festival has been recorded by Grand Haven resident Dr. David Seibold in *Coast Guard City, U.S.A.: A History of the Port of Grand Haven*. The 340-page paperback was published in 1990 to commemorate the Bicentennial of the CG.

It tells the story of the remarkable respect and regard which exists between the CG and the Lake Michigan port city. As the monograph unfolds, it becomes quite evident that there does exist a unique bond between the CG and Grand Haven. The book delves into the history of the Grand Haven area and its development as a port, the establishment of the Grand Haven Life Saving Service, the CGC ESCANABA, and the progression of the annual celebration from "fete to festival." Supplies are limited, so if you are interested in obtaining a copy, please send a check for \$23 to: D-II Enterprises, 223 Washington St., Grand Haven, MI 49417.

Chicago One CG Ball honors CGR

Chicago's 17th Annual One Coast Guard Ball will be held March 2, 1991. This year, the Ball is dedicated to the 50th Anniversary of the CG Reserve. The Ball is sponsored by CG MSO Chicago and the Chicago Recruiting and Public Information Council. RAPIC is a volunteer organization of regulars, reservists, Auxiliarists, CG Sea Veterans and USCGA parents. RAPIC's goal is to raise the level of Chicago's public awareness of the Coast Guard, its missions and recruiting needs.

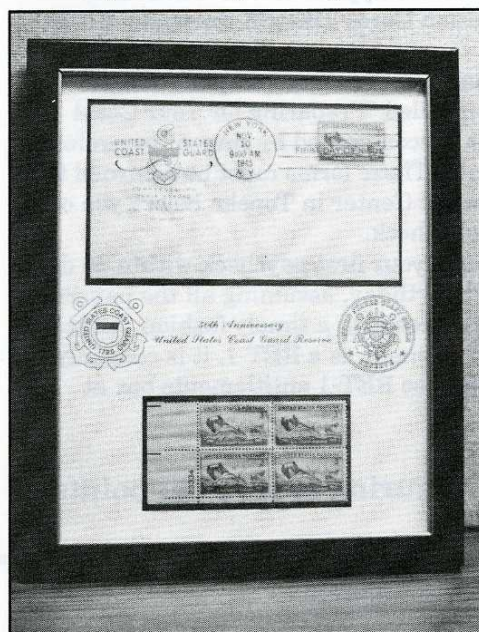
CGR ball caps still available

Coast Guard ball caps with an embroidered CG Reserve emblem are still available through CGRU HQ (G-M) by sending a check in the amount of \$10 for each ball cap to: LCDR Dave Dickey, 14268 Princedale Dr., Woodbridge, VA 22193. To phone in orders, call (202) 267-0067 (office) or (703) 590-9354 (home).

Philatelic item commemorates 50th

In commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Coast Guard Reserve, D and M Specialties is offering a limited edition Coast Guard Reserve philatelic item.

The item features an official "first day of issue cover" commemorating the Coast Guard in World War II. This authentic cover is postmarked Nov. 10, 1945, and includes an out-of-issue Coast Guard serial numbered plate block of four stamps of a landing craft operation, a mission performed primarily by reservists during the



war. This collectable is professionally mounted and framed in gold with black accent. This commemorative item is available for \$35.95 (shipping fees included) from D and M Specialties, P.O. Box 7857, West Trenton, NJ 08628 or call in orders to (609) 530-0950.

CGR mugs & coasters at CGHQ

Mugs and coasters with the Coast Guard Reserve logo are now available, but only through the Coast Guard Headquarters uniform store in Washington, D.C. Both the mug and coaster are sold as



a set and cost approximately \$16.50. At this time, they would have to be picked up in person as they are not available by mail order. But hurry — supplies are limited! Call (202) 267-2374 for more information.

Retirement

Continued from Page 21

you of your impending change in status. Included will be one or two forms which must be completed and returned. The first is your "Survivor Benefit Plan Election Certificate," if one is not already on file. The second is your "Application for Retired Pay Benefits" (DD-108). These two forms **MUST** be on file at Headquarters in order for your retirement processing to start.

Once both forms have been returned, G-RSM-3 prepares the necessary paperwork for your "final" retirement. Shortly before your 60th birthday, you'll receive yet another package from Headquarters. Included in this package will be:

- A letter signed by the Chief, Office of Readiness & Reserve placing you in a retired-with-pay status and thanking you one more time for your faithful service.

- A Certificate of Retirement, signed by the Commandant.

- Instructions and an Application for Uniformed Services Identification Card / DEERS Enrollment (DD Form 1172).

- A final computation of retirement point credits.

- An instruction called "Preparing for Your Coast Guard Retirement," accompanied by several pay-related forms to be filled out. These forms must be returned to the Pay and Personnel Center in Topeka before you can receive your first paycheck.

You should receive your first paycheck within 30 days following your 60th birthday, assuming all the paperwork is submitted and processed in a timely fashion. Although this is your primary benefit as a RET-1, it is certainly not the only one. (Please see RET-1 entitlements box at upper right).



Next issue: Figuring retirement points

RET-1 Entitlements

As a RET-1, you are entitled to a Retired I.D. card, with all the benefits of a regular military retiree. You and your spouse, along with any eligible dependent children, are entitled to:

- ✓ Unlimited access to commissaries and exchanges.
- ✓ Medical care through CHAMPUS, the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (until you fall under Medicare) as well as at military medical facilities.

- ✓ Space Available travel anywhere. This benefit also extends to your spouse and any dependent children.

- ✓ The Survivor Benefit Plan or SBP, one of the best protection plans available for your spouse and other eligible survivors in the event of your death.

As you can see, your entitlements go beyond having a nice pension. Keep these great benefits in mind when considering whether or not to make the Coast Guard Reserve a career. For a part-time career, your hard work will really pay off in the end.

Upcoming reunions...

- ✓ Former crew members of the *USS Callaway (APA-35)* will celebrate their 25th reunion Aug. 5-8, 1991, at the Normandy Inn, Minneapolis, Minn. Contact: CDR R.L. Stambach, USCGR (Ret.), 4283-B Island Circle, Fort Myers, FL 33919-4427. (813) 481-0359.

- ✓ A reunion for members of the *USS Forrestal C.V.A. 59* is scheduled for Aug. 17-19, 1991, in Washington, D.C. Contact: PS3 Sal Ardizzone, 54 Austin Ave., Staten Island, NY 10305.

- ✓ The second RTC Yorktown reunion is scheduled for May 3-5, 1991 at Yorktown. Contact: RTC Yorktown Reunion Committee, Attn: CAPT Tom Travers, USCGR-Ret., 998 Ridgewood Lane, West Chester, PA 19382.

U.S. Department of Transportation

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